

U.S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Restoring Fish and Wildlife Habitat

To manage fish and wildlife, we must protect and restore the places where they live.

What are our goals?

The Service is involved in ground-breaking habitat restoration:

- ***Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program*** has restored or enhanced wetlands (65,726 acres), uplands (38,129 acres) and riparian/in-stream habitat (673 miles), since 1987.
- ***Fish Passage Program*** has reconnected 369 stream miles by removing 45 barriers that prevent fish from spawning, since 1999.
- ***Coastal Program*** has restored or enhanced wetland/upland habitat (2,764 acres), riparian/in-stream habitat (100 miles), removed six fish passage barriers, and funded partnerships, since 2000.

- ***National Fish Habitat Initiative*** is an unprecedented, nationwide partnership among fisheries management entities to address a growing crisis for fish everywhere: **loss and degradation of their watery homes.** It is targeted toward fisheries protection, restoration and enhancement in key watersheds.

Partnerships are the key to good projects. Great Lakes partners include federal, tribal, state and local governments, conservation and sporting organizations, local businesses and private landowners.



Fish Passage



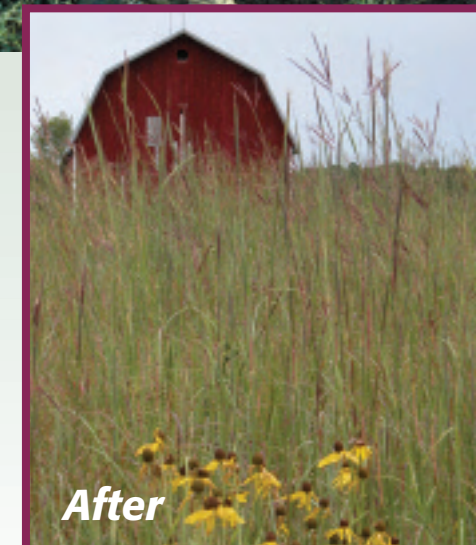
Removal of a low head Michigan dam restored 2.9 miles of passage to native brook trout. Brook trout and other aquatic species now have additional places to spawn and feed.



Planting Grasslands



This grassland planted in Eaton County, Michigan, is shown at one year of growth, and then again at four years. Native prairie grasses benefit many birds, but require annual maintenance to be successful.



Restoring Streams



Holoubek Stream, a tributary of the Little Elk River in Wisconsin, was heavily impacted by cattle. Service staff restored 1,000 feet of the stream by fencing out cattle, narrowing the stream, and placing rock to restore pools, riffles and runs.

